

IMMANUEL,  
OR,  
THE MYSTERY  
OF THE  
INCARNATION  
OF THE  
SON OF GOD.

UNFOLDED  
By *James Usher*, Archbishop of ARMAGH.

JOHN I. 14.  
THE WORD WAS MADE FLESH.



LONDON,  
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THE MYSTERY  
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OF THE  
SON OF GOD.



THE holy Prophet, in the Book of the (a) *Proverbs*, a *Prov.* 30. 3. 4. poseth all such as have not learned wisdom, nor knowne the knowledge of the holy, with this Question; *who hath ascended up into Heaven, or descended? who hath gathered the winde in his fists? who hath bound the waters in a garment? who hath established all the ends of the earth? what is his name, and what is his SONS name, if thou canst tell?* To help us herein, the SON Himselfe did tell us, when he was here upon earth, that (b) *None hath ascended up to Heavens but he that descended from Heaven, even the Son of man which is in Heaven.* And that we might not be ignorant of his name, the Prophet *Esay* did long before foretell, that (c) *Unto us a Child is born, and unto us a Son is given; whose name shall be called wonderfull, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.*

Where, if it be demanded, how these things can stand together? that the *Son of Man* speaking upon earth, should yet at the same instant be in *Heaven*? that the *Father of Eternity* should be *born in time*? and that the *Mighty God* should become a *Childe*; which is the weakest state of Man himselfe? we must call to minde, that the first letter of this great Name, is **WONDERFULL**. When he appeared of old to *Manaoh*, his name was *wonderfull*, and he did wonderously. *Judg.* 13. 18, 19. But that, and all the wonders that ever were, must give place to the great mystery of his Incarnation; and in respect thereof, cease to be wonderfull; for this work that may be verified, which is spoken of those wonderfull judgements, that God brought upon *Egypt*; when he would (d) *Exod.* 9. 16. shew his power, and have his name declared throughout all the earth. *elbid.* chap. 10. 14. & 11. 6. (e) *Before them were no such; neither after them shall be the like.*

Neither the creation of all things out of nothing, which was the beginning of the works of God (those six working dayes putting as it were



## The Incarnation of the Son of God.

an end to that long Sabbath that never had beginning; wherein the Father, Son, and holy Ghost did infinitely (f) glorie themselves and (g) rejoyce in the fruition one of another, without communicating the notice thereof unto any creature; nor the resurrection from the dead and the restoration of all things, the last workes that shall goe before that everlasting Sabbath (which shall have a beginning, but never shall have end:) neither that first, I say, nor these last, though most admirable pieces of work, may be compared with this, wherein the Lord was pleased to shew the highest pitch (if any thing may be said to be highest in that which is infinite and exempt from all measure and dimensions) of his Wisdome, Goodnesse, Power, and Glory.

The Heathen Chaldeans, to a question propounded by the King of Babel, make answer; (b) that it was a rare thing which he required, and that none other could shew it, except the Gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh. But the rarity of this lyeth in the contrary to that which they imagined to be so plaine: that he (i) who is over all, God blessed for ever, should take our flesh and dwell, or \* pitch his Tabernacle with us. That as (k) the glory of God filled the Tabernacle (which was a (l) figure of the humane nature of our Lord) with such a kinde of fulnesse, that Moses himselfe was not able to approach unto it; (therein comming short, (m) as in all things, of the Lord of the house) and filled the Temple of Solomon (a type likewise (n) of the body of our Prince of peace) in (o) such sort as the Priests could not enter therein: so (p) in him all the fulnesse of the Godhead should dwell bodily.

And therefore, if of that Temple, built with hands, Solomon could say with admiration: (q) But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth? Behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot containe thee; how much lesse this house, which I have built? of the true Temple, that is not of this building, we may with great wonderment say with the Apostle, (r) Without controversie, great is the mystery of religion: God was manifested in the flesh; yea, was made of a woman, and born of a Virgin; a thing so (s) wonderfull, that it was given for a signe unto unbelievers seven hundred and forty yeares before it was accomplished; even a sign of Gods owne choosing, among all the wonders in the depth, or in the heighth above. Therefore the Lord himselfe shall give you a signe, Behold, a Virgin shall conceive and beare a Son, and shall call his name Immanuel. Esa. 7. 14.

A notable wonder indeed, and great beyond all comparifon. That the Son of God should be (t) made of a Woman; even made of that Woman, which was (u) made by himselfe. That her womb then, and the (x) heavens now, should containe him whom (y) The Heaven of Heavens cannot containe. That he who had both Father and Mother, whose pedigree is upon record even up unto Adam, who in the fulnesse of time was brought forth in Bethlehem, and when he had finished his course, was cut off out of the land of the living at Jerusalem; should yet notwithstanding be in truth, that which his shadow Melchisedeck was onely in the conceit of the men of his time, (z) without Father, without Mother, without Pedegree, having neither beginning of dayes



nor end of life. That his Father should be (a) greater then hee; and yet hee his Fathers (b) equal. That he (c) was before Abraham was; and yet Abrahams birth preceded his, wel-nigh the space of 2000 years. And finally, that he who was Davids Son, should yet be Davids Lord: (d) a case which plunged the greatest Rabbies among the Pharisees: who had not yet learned this wisdome, nor known this knowledge of the holy.

The untying of this knot dependeth upon the right understanding of the wonderfull conjunction of the divine and humane Nature in the unity of the person of our Redeemer. For by reason of the strictnesse of this personall union, whatsoever may be verified of either of those Natures, the same may be truly spoken of the whole Person, from whethersoever of the Natures it be depominated. For the clearer conceiving whereof, we may call to mind that which the Apostle hath taught us touching our Saviour. (e) In him dwelleth all the fulnesse of the Godhead bodily, that is to say by such a personall and reall union, as doth inseparably and everlastingly conjoyne that infinite Godhead with his finite Manhood in the unity of the selfe-same individuall Person.

Hee in whom that fulnesse dwelleth, is the PERSON: that fulnesse which so doth dwell in him, is the NATURE. Now there dwelleth in him not onely the fulnesse of the Godhead, but the fulnesse of the Manhood also. For we believe him to be both perfect God begotten of the substance of his Father before all worlds; and perfect Man, made of the substance of his Mother in the fulnesse of time. And therefore we must hold, that there are two distinct Natures in him: and two so distinct, that they doe not make one compounded nature: but still remaine uncompounded and unconfounded together. But Hee in whom the fulnesse of the Manhood dwelleth is not one, and he in whom the fulnesse of the Godhead, another: but he in whom the fulnesse of both those natures dwelleth, is one and the same Immortall; and consequently it must be believed as firmly, that he is but one Person.

And here we must consider, that the divine Nature did not assume an humane Person, but the divine Person did assume an humane Nature: and that of the three divine Persons, it was neither the first nor the third that did assume this Nature; but it was the middle Person, who was to be the middle one, that must undertake this mediation betwixt God and us; which was otherwise also most requisite, as well for the better preservation of the integrity of the blessed Trinity in the Godhead, as for the higher advancement of Mankind by meanes of that relation which the second Person the Mediator did beare unto his Father. For if the fulnesse of the Godhead should have thus dwelt in any humane Person, there should then a fourth Person necessarily have been added unto the Godhead: and if any of the three Persons, beside the second, had been borne of a Woman; there should have been two Sons in the Trinity. Whereas now the Son of God and the Son of the blessed Virgin, being but one person, is consequently but one Sonne; and so no alteration at all made in the relations of the Persons of the Trinity.

Againe in respect of us, the Apostle sheweth, that for this

*John 1. 14. & 3. 16.* very end (f) God sent his owne SON made of a Woman; that WE might receive the adoption of SONS: and thereupon maketh this inference; wherefore thou art no more a Seruant but a SON, and if a SON, then an HEIRE of God through Christ; intimating thereby, that what relation Christ hath unto God by Nature, we being found in him have the same by Grace. By nature he is (g) the onely begotten Son of the Father: but this is the high grace he hath purchased for us; that (h) as many as received him, to them he gave powers or privilege, to become the Sons of Gods, even to them that beleeve on his name. For although he reserve to himselfe the preheminence, which is due unto him in a \* peculiar manner, of being (i) the first borne among many brethren: yet in him, and for him, the rest likewise by the grace of adoption are all of them accounted as first bornes.

*Exod. 4. 22. & Heb. 12. 23.* So God biddeth Moses say unto Pharaoh: (k) Israel is my Son, even my first borne. And I say unto thee; Let my son goe, that he may serve me: and if thou refuse to let him goe; behold I will slay thy sonne, even thy first borne. And the whole Israell of Gods, consisting of Jew and Gentile, is in the same sort described by the Apostle to be (l) the generall assembly and Church of the first borne enrolled in heaven. For the same reason that maketh them to be Sons, to wit, their incorporation into Christ, the selfe same also maketh them to be first bornes: so as (howeuer it fall out by the grounds of our Common Law) by the rule of the Gospell this consequence will still hold true; (m) if children, then heires, heires of Gods, and joynt-heires with Christ. And so much for the SON, the Person assuming.

*m Rom. 8. 17. n 1 John 5. 7. o John 1. 14. p Gal. 4. 4. q Luke 1. 42. r Acts 13. 33. s Heb. 1. 5. t Heb. 2. 17. u Heb. 4. 15. v Heb. 2. 17. w Heb. 4. 15. x Heb. 2. 17. y Heb. 4. 15. z Heb. 2. 17. aa Heb. 4. 15. ab Heb. 2. 17. ac Heb. 4. 15. ad Heb. 2. 17. ae Heb. 4. 15. af Heb. 2. 17. ag Heb. 4. 15. ah Heb. 2. 17. ai Heb. 4. 15. aj Heb. 2. 17. ak Heb. 4. 15. al Heb. 2. 17. am Heb. 4. 15. an Heb. 2. 17. ao Heb. 4. 15. ap Heb. 2. 17. aq Heb. 2. 17. ar Heb. 4. 15. as Heb. 2. 17. at Heb. 4. 15. au Heb. 2. 17. av Heb. 4. 15. aw Heb. 2. 17. ax Heb. 4. 15. ay Heb. 2. 17. az Heb. 4. 15. ba Heb. 2. 17. bb Heb. 4. 15. bc Heb. 2. 17. bd Heb. 4. 15. be Heb. 2. 17. bf Heb. 4. 15. bg Heb. 2. 17. bh Heb. 4. 15. bi Heb. 2. 17. bj Heb. 4. 15. bk Heb. 2. 17. bl Heb. 4. 15. bm Heb. 2. 17. bn Heb. 4. 15. bo Heb. 2. 17. bp Heb. 4. 15. bq Heb. 2. 17. br Heb. 4. 15. bs Heb. 2. 17. bt Heb. 4. 15. bu Heb. 2. 17. bv Heb. 4. 15. bw Heb. 2. 17. bx Heb. 4. 15. by Heb. 2. 17. bz Heb. 4. 15. ca Heb. 2. 17. cb Heb. 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17. wp Heb. 4. 15. wq Heb. 2. 17. wr Heb. 4. 15. ws Heb. 2. 17. wt Heb. 4. 15. wu Heb. 2. 17. wv Heb. 4. 15. ww Heb. 2. 17. wx Heb. 4. 15. wy Heb. 2. 17. wz Heb. 4. 15. xa Heb. 2. 17. xb Heb. 4. 15. xc Heb. 2. 17. xd Heb. 4. 15. xe Heb. 2. 17. xf Heb. 4. 15. xg Heb. 2. 17. xh Heb. 4. 15. xi Heb. 2. 17. xj Heb. 4. 15. xk Heb. 2. 17. xl Heb. 4. 15. xm Heb. 2. 17. xn Heb. 4. 15. xo Heb. 2. 17. xp Heb. 4. 15. xq Heb. 2. 17. xr Heb. 4. 15. xs Heb. 2. 17. xt Heb. 4. 15. xu Heb. 2. 17. xv Heb. 4. 15. xw Heb. 2. 17. xz Heb. 4. 15. ya Heb. 2. 17. yb Heb. 4. 15. yc Heb. 2. 17. yd Heb. 4. 15. ye Heb. 2. 17. yf Heb. 4. 15. yg Heb. 2. 17. yh Heb. 4. 15. yi Heb. 2. 17. yj Heb. 4. 15. yk Heb. 2. 17. yl Heb. 4. 15. ym Heb. 2. 17. yn Heb. 4. 15. yo Heb. 2. 17. yp Heb. 4. 15. yq Heb. 2. 17. yr Heb. 4. 15. ys Heb. 2. 17. yt Heb. 4. 15. yu Heb. 2. 17. yv Heb. 4. 15. yw Heb. 2. 17. yx Heb. 4. 15. yy Heb. 2. 17. yz Heb. 4. 15. za Heb. 2. 17. zb Heb. 4. 15. zc Heb. 2. 17. zd Heb. 4. 15. ze Heb. 2. 17. zf Heb. 4. 15. zg Heb. 2. 17. zh Heb. 4. 15. zi Heb. 2. 17. zj Heb. 4. 15. zk Heb. 2. 17. zl Heb. 4. 15. zm Heb. 2. 17. zn Heb. 4. 15. zo Heb. 2. 17. zp Heb. 4. 15. zq Heb. 2. 17. zr Heb. 4. 15. zs Heb. 2. 17. zt Heb. 4. 15. zu Heb. 2. 17. zv Heb. 4. 15. zw Heb. 2. 17. zx Heb. 4. 15. zy Heb. 2. 17. zz Heb. 4. 15.*

*Aug. Praef. in enitrat. 2. Psal. 29. n Heb. 7. 3.* We are further here also to observe in this our (x) Melchisedech that as he had no Mother in regard of one of his natures, so he was to have no Father in regard of the other; but must be borne of a pure immaculate Virgin, without the helpe of any man. And



And this also was most requisite, as for other respects so for the exemption of the assumed nature from the imputation and pollution of Adams sin. For (y) sin having by that one man entred into the world; every Father becommeth an Adam unto his childe; and conveyeth the corruption of his nature unto all those whom he doth beget. Therefore our Saviour, assuming the substance of our nature, but not by the ordinary way of naturall generation, is thereby freed from all the touch and taint of the corruption of our flesh; which by that means only is propagated from the first man unto his posterity. Whereupon he being made of man but not by man, and so becomming the immediate fruit of the womb, and not of the loynes, must of necessity be acknowledged to be (z) that *HOLY THING*, which so was born of so blessed a Mother. Who although she were but the passive and materiall principle of which that precious flesh was made, and the holy Ghost the agent and efficient; yet cannot the man Christ Jesus thereby be made the Son (a) of his owne Spirit; because Fathers doe beget their children out of their owne substance: the Holy Ghost did not so, but framed the flesh of him, from whom himselfe proceeded, out of the creature of them both, (b) the handmaid of our Lord; whom from thence all generations shall call blessed.

That blessed wombe of hers was the Bride-chamber, wherein the Holy Ghost did knit that indissoluble knot betwixt our humane nature and his Deity: the Son of God assuming into the unity of his person that which before he was not; and yet without change (for so must God still be) remaining that which he was; whereby it came to passe that (c) this holy thing which was born of her, was indeed and in truth to be called the *SON OF GOD*. Which wonderfull connexion of two so infinitely differing natures in the unity of one person, how it was there effected; is an inquisition fitter for an Angelicall intelligence, then for our shallow capacity to looke after: to which purpose we may also observe, that in the Fabrick of the *Arke* of the Covenants (d) the posture of the faces of the *Cherubims* toward the *Mercy-seat* (the type of our Saviour) was such, as would point unto us, that these are the things which the Angels desire to \* stoop and looke into.

And therefore let that satisfaction, which the Angell gave unto the Mother Virgin (whom it did more especially concerne to move the question, (e) *How may this be?*) content us, (f) *The power of the Highest shall over-shadow thee.* For as the former part of that speech may informe us, that (g) *with God nothing is impossible*: so the latter may put us in mind, that the same God *having over-shadowed this mystery* with his owne vaile, we should not presume with the men of (h) *Beelshamez* to looke into this *Arke* of his; lest for our curiosity we bee smitten as they were. Onely this we may safely say, and most firmly hold: that as the distinction of the Persons in the holy Trinity hindereth not the unity of the Nature of the Godhead, although every Person entirely holdeth his owne incommunica-

Rom. 5.12.

Luke 1.35.

Gal. 4.4.

Rom. 8.9.

Luke 1.48.

Luke 1.35.

Exod. 37.9.

Psal. 134.

Luke 1.34.

Ibid. ver. 35.

Ibid. ver. 37.

Sam. 6.19.



ἡ ἰσχυρὸς τοῦ  
ἐκείνου. ἀδελφῶν  
τοῦ, ἀποστόλων.  
(Cōst. Chalced.  
Act. 5 & apud  
Evang. l. 2. hist.  
Eccles. 4) in-  
confuse, in-  
commutabili-  
ter, indivise  
inseparabili-  
ter.

(*Jo. Maximus*  
*in Catech. & in*  
*Prof. flos in t.*  
*Concil. Rom. sub*  
*Martino I.*)  
i Exod. 3. 23,  
5. 6.  
Act. 7. 31, 32  
& Heb. 11. 39.  
i Efa. 33. 14.  
n Num. 12. 6,  
7, 8. Ex. 33. 11.  
n Efa. 33. 19, 20.  
o Efa. 41. 8.  
2 Chron. 20. 7.  
Jam. 2. 23.  
p Rom. 4. 11, 16.  
Gal. 3. 7.  
q Gen. 18. 27.  
r 2 Pet. 2. 11.  
(Efa. 6. 2.)

Lev. 25. 11, 12.  
 Eze. 37. 26, 27.  
 Rev. 21. 3.  
 u Heb. 3. 6.  
 x Eph. 2. 21.  
 y 2 Cor. 6. 16.

John 17.20,  
21, 22, 23.

# The Incarnation of the Son of God.

7

to be our (a) JESUS or Saviour, must of necessity also be I M M A-  
NUEL; which being interpreted is, *God with us*; and therefore in his  
Person to be Immanuel, that is, God dwelling with our flesh; because he  
was by his Office too to be Immanuel, that is he who must make God  
to be at one with us. For this being his proper office, to be (b) Mediator  
between God and men, he must partake with both: and being from all  
eternity consubstantiall with his Father, he must at the appointed time  
become likewise consubstantiall with his children. (c) Forasmuch then as  
the children are partakers of flesh and blood; he also himselfe likewise took part of  
the same, saith the Apostle. We read in the Roman History, that the  
Sabines and the Romans joyning Battell together, upon such an oc-  
casion as is mentioned in the last Chapter of the book of Judges; of the  
children of Benjamin, catching every man a wife of the daughters of  
Shiloh; the women being daughters to the one side, and wives to the o-  
ther, interposed themselves and took up the quarrell, so that by the me-  
diation of these, who had a peculiar interest in either side, and by whose  
meanes this new alliance was contracted betwixt the two adverse parties;  
they who before stood upon highest tearmes of hostility, did not only  
entertaine peace, but also joynd themselves together into one body and  
one state.

God and we were (d) enemies; before we were reconciled to him by his  
Son. He that is to be (e) our peace and to reconcile us unto God, and to slay  
this enmity, must have an interest in both the parties that are at vari-  
ance, and have such a reference unto either of them, that he may be  
able to send this comfortable message unto the sons of men; (f) Goto  
my brethren, and say unto them: I ascend unto my Father, and your Father;  
and to my God, and your God. For as long as (g) he is not ashamed to call  
us brethren; (h) God is not ashamed to be called our God; and his entering  
of our appearance, in his owne name and ours, after this manner;  
(i) Behold, I, and the children which God hath given me; is a motive  
strong enough to appease his Father, and to turne his favourable  
countenance towards us: as on the other side, when we become unruly  
and prove rebellious children; no reproof can be more forcible, nor  
inducement so prevalent (if there remaine any sparke of grace in  
us) to make us cast downe our weapons and yeeld, then this.  
(k) Doe yee thus requite the Lord. O foolish people and unwise; is  
not he thy Father that hath bought thee? and bought thee (l) not with  
corruptible things, as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of his owne  
Sonne?

How dangerous a matter it is to be at odds with God, old Eli shew-  
eth by this maine argument. (m) If one man sinne against another, the  
Judge shall judge him: but if a man sinne against the Lord, who shall  
plead or intreat for him? and Job, before him. (n) He is not a man as I  
am, that I should answer him, and we should come together in judgement:  
neither is there any Dayes-man or Umpire betwixt us, that may lay his hand  
upon us both. If this generall should admit no manner of exception,  
then were we in a wofull case, and had cause to weep much more then  
S. John did in the Revelation; when (o) none was found in Heaven, nor

Mar. 1. 21. 23  
See Anselmus,  
Cur Deus homo.

1 Tim. 2. 5

Heb. 2. 14

Sic pax facta,  
fadaque per-  
cussam fecerat;  
res mira, dictu,  
ut reliquis scilicet  
bus suis novum  
in urbem hostes  
demigrarent, &  
cum generis sui  
voluit ipse pro-  
dote facerent.

L. Flor. Euthor.  
Rom. li. 6. 1. c. 1  
d Rom. 5. 10.

Eph. 1. 14. 16  
f John. 20. 17.

g Heb. 2. 11.

h Heb. 11. 16.

i Heb. 2. 13.

Deut. 32. 6.

k 1 Pet. 1. 17.

l 18. 19.

1 Sam. 2. 30.

Job 9. 32. 33.

Rev. 5. 3. 4.

in earth, nor under the earth, that was able to open the book which he saw in the right hand of him which sat upon the Throne, neither to look thereon. But as S. John was wished there, to refraine his weeping, because (p) the Lion of the tribe of Juda, the root of David, had prevailed to open the book, and loose the seven seales thereof: so he himselfe elsewhere giveth the like comfort unto all of us in particular. (q) If any man sinne, we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous: and he is a propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.

For as (r) there is one God, so is there one Mediatour between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himselfe a ranfome for all; and in discharge of this his office of mediation, as the onely fit umpire to take up this controversie, was to lay his hand aswell upon God the party so highly offended, as upon Man the party so basely offending. In things concerning God, the Priesthood of our Mediator is exercised. (s) For every high Priest is taken from among men, and ordained for men in things pertaining to God. The parts of his Priestly function are two; Satisfaction and Intercession: the former whereof giveth contentment to Gods justice; the latter solliciteth his mercy, for the application of this benefit to the children of God in particular. Whereby it cometh to passe, that God in (t) shewing mercy upon whom he will shew mercy, is yet for his justice no loser: being both (u) just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus.

By vertue of his Intercessions. Our Mediator (x) appeareth in the presence of God for us, and (y) maketh request for us. To this purpose, the Apostle noteth, in the III<sup>th</sup> to the Hebrews, I. That we have a great high Priest, that is passed into the Heavens, Jesus the Son of God. (ver. 14.) II. That we have not an high Priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities, but was in all things tempted as we are, yet without sin: (verse 15) Betwixt the having of such, and the not having of such an Intercessor, betwixt the height of him in regard of the one, and the lowliness in regard of his other nature, standeth the comfort of the poor sinner. He must be such a tutor as taketh our case to heart: and therefore (z) in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a mercifull and faithfull high Priest. In which respect as it was needfull he should partake with our flesh and blood, that he might be tenderly affected unto his brethren: so likewise for the obtaining of so great a sute, it behoved it should be most deare to God the Father, and have so great an interest in him, as he might alwayes be sure to be (a) heard in his requests: who therefore could be no other, but he of whom the Father testified from Heaven; (q) This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased. It was fit our Intercessour should be Man, like unto our selves; that we might (c) boldly come to him, and find grace to helpe in time of need: It was fit he should be God, that he might boldly goe to the Father, without any way disparaging him; as being his (d) fellow, and (e) equall.

But such was Gods love to justice, and barred to sinne; that he would not have his justice swallowed up with mercy, nor sinne par-



pardoned without the making of fit reparation. And therefore our Mediatour must not looke to procure for us a simple *pardon* without more adoe; but must be a (f) *propitiation* for our sinnes, and re-  
 deem us by sinne and (g) *ransome*: and so not only be the master of  
 our requestes, to intreat the Lord for us; but also take upon him the  
 part of an (h) *Advocate* to plead full *satisfaction* made by himselfe, as our  
 (i) *surety*, unto all the debt wherewith we any way stood chargeable.  
 Now the *satisfaction* which our surety bound himselfe to perform in our  
 behalfe, was a double *debt*: the principall, and the accessory. The prin-  
 cipall debt is obedience to Gods most Holy Law: which man was  
 bound to pay as a perpetuall tribute to his Creator, although he had  
 never sinned; but, being now by his owne default become bankrupt, is  
 not able to discharge in the least measure. His surety therefore being to  
 satisfie in his stead, none will be found fit to undertake such a payment,  
 but he who is both God and man.

Man it is fit he should bee, because man was the party that by  
 the articles of the first Covenant was tyed to this obedience; and  
 it was requisite that, (k) as by one mans disobedience many were  
 made sinners, so by the obedience of one man likewise many should  
 be made righteous. Againe, if our Mediatour were onely God, hee  
 could have performed no obedience (the God-head being free from  
 all manner of subjection:) and if he were a bare man, although he  
 had been as perfect as *Adam* in his integrity, or the Angels them-  
 selves; yet being left unto himselfe amidst all the temptations of  
 Satan and this wicked world, hee should be subject to fall, as they  
 were: or if he should hold out, as (l) the elect Angels did; that must  
 have been ascribed to the grace and favour of another: whereas the  
 giving of strict satisfaction to Gods *justice* was the thing required in  
 this behalfe. But now being God as well as man, he by his owne  
 (m) *eternall Spirit* preserved himselfe without spot: presenting a far  
 more satisfactory obedience unto God, then could have possibly been  
 performed by *Adam* in his integrity.

For, beside the infinite difference that was betwixt both their *Per-  
 sons*, which maketh the actions of the one beyond all comparison  
 to exceed the worth and valour of the other: we know that *Adam* was  
 not able to make himselfe holy; but what holinesse he had, he re-  
 ceived from him who created him according to his owne Image:  
 so that whatsoever obedience *Adam* had performed, God should  
 have (n) eaten but of the fruit of the vineyard which himselfe had  
 planted; and (o) of his owne would all that have been, which could  
 be given unto him. But Christ did himselfe sanctifie that humane  
 nature which he assumed; according to his owne saying, *John* 17. 19.  
*For their sakes I sanctified my selfe*: and so out of his own peculiar store  
 did he bring forth those precious treasures of holy obedience, which  
 for the satisfaction of our debt he was pleased to tender unto his  
 Father. Againe, if *Adam* had (p) done all things which were com-  
 manded him, hee must for all that have said: *I am an unpro-  
 fitable servant; I have done that which was my duty to doe.* Whereas  
 in

(f) *Dauid.*  
*Rom.* 3. 25.  
*1 John.* 2. 2, &  
 4. 10.  
*Gal.* 3. 13.  
*1 Tim.* 2. 5.  
*1 John.* 2. 6.  
 See *J.* b. 33. 24.  
*1 John* 2. 1.  
*Heb.* 7. 22.

(k) *Rom.* 5. 19.

(l) *1 Tim.* 5. 17.

(m) *Heb.* 9. 14.

(n) *1 Cor.* 9. 7.  
 (o) *1 Chro.* 29.  
 14. 16.

(p) *Luk.* 17. 10.

in the voluntary obedience, which Christ subjected himselfe unto, the case stood far otherwise.

q John 14.18.  
r Isa. 53. 11.  
Mat. 12. 18.  
John 5. 18.  
Zach. 13. 7.

True it is, that if we respect him in his humane nature, (q) *his Father is greater then he*; and he is his Fathers (r) *servant*: yet in that he said, and most truly said, *that God was his Father*, (s) the Jews did rightly infer from thence, that he thereby *made himselfe equall with God*; (t) the Lord of Hosts himselfe hath proclaimed him to bee *the man* that is *his fellow*. Being such a man therefore, and so highly born, by the priviledge of his birth-right, he might have claimed an exemption from the ordinary service whereunto all other men are tyed: and by being (u) the Kings Son, have freed himselfe from the payment of that tribute which was to be exacted at the hands of Strangers. When (x) the Father brought this his first-begotten into the world, he said; *Let all the Angels of God worship him*: and at the very instant wherein the Son advanced our nature into the highest pitch of dignitie, by admitting it into the unitie of his sacred Person, that nature so assumed was worthy to be crowned with all glory and honour: and he in that nature might then have set himselfe down (y) at the right hand of the throne of God; tyed to no other subjection then now he is, or hereafter shall be, when after the end of this world he shall have delivered up the Kingdome to God the Father. For then also, in regard of his assumed nature, he (z) *shall be subject unto him that put all other things under him*.

u Mat. 17. 25.  
26.

x Heb. 1. 6.

y Heb. 12. 2

z 1 Cor. 15. 27.

a Phil. 2. verse  
4, 5, 7, 8.

\* *Evangelist* in  
Phl. 2. 7.  
b Gal. 4. 4.  
c Rom. 8. 3.  
d Col. 2. 11. 13.

Thus the Son of God, if he had minded onely *his owne things*, might at the very first have attained unto the joy that was set before him: but (a) *looking on the things of others*, he chose rather to come by a tedious way and wearisome journey unto it, not challenging the priviledge of a Son; but taking upon him the *form* of a mean *servant*. Whereupon in the dayes of his flesh, he did not serve as an honourable Commander in the Lords host, but as an ordinary souldier: he *made himselfe of no reputation*, for the time as it were \* *emptying his selfe* of his high state and dignity; *he humbled himselfe, and became obedient* untill his death; being content all his life long to be (b) *made under the law*: yea, so farre, that as he was sent (c) *in the likenesse of sinfull flesh*, so he disdained not to be subject himselfe unto the law, which properly did concerne *sinfull flesh*. And therefore howsoever *Circumcision* was by right appliable onely unto such as were (d) *dead in their sins, and the circumcision of their flesh*; yet he, in whom there was *no body of the sins of the flesh* to be put off, submitted himselfe notwithstanding thereunto: not onely to testifie his communion with the Fathers of the old Testament; but also by this meanes to tender unto his Father a bond, signed with his owne blood, whereby he made himselfe in our behalfe a debtor unto the Law. For I testifie (saith the (e) Apostle) *to every man that is circumcised, that he is a debtor unto the whole law*.

e Gal. 5. 3.

f Act. 22. 16.  
g Mat. 3. 6.  
Mat. 1. 5.

In like manner *Baptisme* appertained properly unto such as were defiled, and had need to have their (f) *sins washed away*: and therefore when all the land of Judea and they of Jerusalem went out unto John, (g) *they were all Baptized of him in the river Jordan, confessing*



feeling their finnes. Among the rest came our Saviour also: but the Baptist considering that he had need to be baptized by Christ, and Christ no need at all to be baptized by him, refused to give way unto that action; as altogether unbefitting the state of that immaculate Lambe of God, who was to take away the sinne of the world. Yet did our Mediatour submit himselfe to that Ordinance of God also: not onely to testifie of his communion with the Christians of the new Testament; but especially (which is the reason yeelded by himselfe) because (h) *it became him thus to fulfill all righteousness*. And so having fulfilled all righteousness, whereunto the meanest man was tyed, in the dayes of his pilgrimage (which was more then he needed to had undergone, if he had respected only himselfe:) the workes which he performed were truly workes of *supererogation*, which might be put upon the account of them whose debt he undertooke to discharge; and being performed by the person of the Sonne of God, must in that respect not onely be equivalent, but infinitely over-value the obedience of Adam and all his posteritie, although they had remained in their integrity, and continued untill this houre, instantly serving God day and night. And thus for our maine and principall debt of Obedience, hath our Mediator given satisfaction unto the justice of his Father; with (i) *good measure, pressed downe, shaken together and running over*. Mat. 3. 15.

But beside this, we were liable unto another debt; which we have incurred by our default, and drawne upon our selves by way of forfeiture and *nomine pœna*. For as (k) Obedience is a due debt, and Gods servants in regard thereof are truly debtors: so likewise is sinne a (l) debt, and sinners (m) debtors, in regard of the penaltie due for the default. And as the payment of the debt which commeth *nomine pœna*, dischargeth not the tenant afterwards from paying his yearly rent, after the default hath been made, is no sufficient satisfaction for the penaltie already incurred. Therefore our surety, who standeth chargable with all our debts, as he maketh payment for the one by his *Active*, so he must make amends for the other by his *Passive* obedience: he must first (n) suffer, and then enter into his glory. (o) *For it became him, for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many sonnes unto glory, to make the Captaine of their salvation perfect* (that is, a perfect accomplisher of the works which he had undertaken) through sufferings. Luk. 17. 10.  
Rom. 8. 13.  
Gal. 3.  
Mat. 6. 19.  
Luk. 11. 4.  
Luk. 13. 4.  
Mat. 13. 16.

The Godhead is of that infinite perfection, that it cannot possibly be subject to any passion. He therefore that had no other nature but the Godhead, could not pay such a debt as this; the discharge whereof consisted in suffering and dying. It was also fit, that Gods justice should have been satisfied in that nature which had transgressed; and that the same nature should suffer the punishment, that had committed the offence. (p) *Forasmuch then as the children were partakers of flesh and blood, he also himselfe likewise tooke part of the same*. Heb. 2. 14, 15.



same : that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the Devill ; and deliver them who through feare of death were all their life time subject to bondage. Such and so great was the love of God the Father towards us, that (q) he spared not his owne Sonne, but delivered him up for us all : and so transcendent was the love of the Sonne of God towards the sons of men, that he desired not to be spared ; but rather then they should lie under the power of death, was of himselfe most willing to suffer death for them: Which seeing in that infinite nature, which by eternall generation he received from his Father, he could not doe ; he resolved in the appoynted time to take unto himselfe a Mother, and out of her substance to have a body framed unto himselfe, wherein he might (r) become obedient unto death, even the death of the Crosse, for our redemption. And therefore (s) when he commeth into the world, he saith unto his Father : *A body hast thou fitted me ; Lo, I come to doe thy will O God.* By the which will (saith the (t) Apostle) we are sanctified, through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all.

q Rom. 8. 32.  
r Phil. 2. 8.  
s Heb. 10. 5, 7.  
t 1b. ver. 9, 10.

Thus we see it was necessary for the satisfaction of this debt, that our Mediatour should be Man : but he that had no more in him then a Man, could never be able to goe through with so great a worke. For if there should be found a Man as righteous as Adam was at his first Creation, who would be content to suffer for the offence of others: his suffering possibly might serve for the redemption of one soule ; it would be not sufficient rancome for those (u) innumerable multitudes that were to be (x) redeemed to God out of every kindred, and tongue, and peoples, and Nation. Neither could any Man or Angell be able to hold out, if a punishment equivalent to the endlesse sufferings of all the sinners in the world should at once be laid upon him. Yea, the very powers of Christ himselfe, upon whom (y) the spirit of might did rest, were so shaken in this sharp encounter ; that he, who was the most accomplisht patterne of all fortitude, stood (z) sore amazed, and with (a) strong crying and teares prayed that, (b) if it were possible, the houre might passe from him.

u Rev. 7. 9.  
x R. v. 5. 9.

y Esa. 11. 2.

z Mar. 14. 33.  
a Luk. 22. 44.  
b Heb. 5. 7.  
c Mark. 14. 35.

d 1b.  
e Heb. 10. 22.

f Cent 8. 6.

g Esa. 33. 14.  
h Heb. 9. 14.

i Ibid. ver. 12.

j Acts 20. 28.

k 1 Cor. 2. 8.

l 1 Cor. 3. 15.

m Esa. 53. 8.

(c) This man therefore being to offer one sacrifice for sinnes for ever ; to the burning of that sacrifice he must not onely bring the (d) coales of his love as strong as death, and as ardent as the fire which hath a most vehement flame, but he must adde thereunto those (e) everlasting burnings also, even the flames of his most glorious Deity : and therefore (f) through the eternall spirit must he offer himselfe without spot unto God ; that thereby he might (g) obtaine for us an eternall redemption. The blood whereby the Church is purchased, must be (h) Gods owne blood : and to that end must (i) the Lord of glory be crucified ; (k) the Prince and Author of life be killed ; he (l) whose eternall generation, no man can declare, be cut off out of the land of the living ; and the man that is Gods owne fellow be thus smitten ;

ac-

according to that which God himselfe foretold by his Prophet.  
 (m) *Awake O sword, against my shepheard, and against the man that* m Zach. 13. 7.  
with Matth.  
23. 31.  
*is my fellow, saith the Lord of Hosts: smite the Shepheards, and the sheep*  
*shall be scattered.* The People of Israel, we read, did so value the life  
 of David their King, that they counted him to be worth (n) *tenne* n 2 Sam. 18. 3  
o Mat. 22. 43.  
44.  
*thousand of themselves: how shall we then value the life of (o) Da-*  
*vids Lord; (p) who is the blessed and onely Potentate, the King of* p 1 Tim. 6. 15.  
Rev. 19. 16.  
*kings, and Lord of lords?* It was indeed our nature that suffered, but  
 he that suffered in that nature (q) *is over all, God blessed for ever:* q Rom. 9. 5,  
 and for such a person to have suffered but one houre, was more  
 then if all other persons had suffered tenne thousand millions of  
 yeares.

But put case also, that the life of any other singular man might  
 be equivalent to all the lives of whole mankinde; yet the laying  
 downe of that life would not be sufficient to do the deed unlesse he  
 that had power to lay it downe had power likewise to take it  
 up again. For, to be detained alwayes in that prison, (r) *from whence* r Matth. 5. 16.  
*there is no comming out before the payment of the uttermost farthing;*  
 is to lye alwaies under execution, and to quit the plea of that full  
 payment of the debt wherein our surety stood engaged for us. And  
 therefore the Apostle upon that ground doth rightly conclude;  
 that (s) *if Christ be not raised, our Faith is vaine, we are yet in our* s 1 Cor. 15. 17.  
*sinnes:* and consequently, that as he must bee (t) *delivered to* t Rom. 4. 25.  
*death for our offences, so he must bee raised againe for our Justificati-*  
*on.*

Yea, our Saviour himselfe knowing full well what he was to  
 undergoe for our sakes, told us before-hand, that the Comforter whom  
 he would send unto us, should (u) *convince the world,* that is, fully u John. 15. 10.  
 satisfie the consciences of the sonnes of men, concerning that (x) *everlasting* x Dan. 8. 14.  
*righteousnesse, which was to be brought in by him, up-*  
*on this very ground: Because I goe to my father and yee see me no*  
*more.* For if he had broken prison and made an escape, the pay-  
 ment of the debt, which as our surety hee took upon himselfe,  
 being not yet satisfied; hee should have been seen here againe:  
 Heaven would not have held him, more then Paradise did Adam,  
 after hee had fallen into Gods debt and danger. But our Saviour  
 raising himselfe from the dead, presenting himselfe in heaven be-  
 fore him unto whom the debt was owing, and maintaining his  
 standing there, hath hereby given good prooffe, that he is now a  
 free man, and hath fully discharged that debt of ours for which  
 he stood committed. And this is the evidence we have to shew  
 of that *righteousnesse*, whereby wee stand justified in Gods sight:  
 according to that of the Apostle, (y) *who shall lay any thing to* y Rom. 8. 33.  
*the charge of Gods Ele? It is God that justifieth: who is he that* 34.  
*condemneth? It is Christ that dyed, yea rather that is risen againe;*  
*who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for*  
*us.*

Now although an ordinary man may easily part with his life:

(b 2)

yet

yet doth it not lye in his power to resume it again at his own will and pleasure. But he that must doe the turne for us, must be able to say-as our JESUS did. (z) *I lay downe my life, that I might take it againe. No man taketh it from mee, but I lay it downe of my selfe: I have power to lay it downe, and I have power to take it againe.* and in another place: (a) *Destroy this Temple, and in three dayes I will raise it up;* saith he unto the Jewes, *speaking of the Temple of his body.* An humane nature then he must have had, which might be subject to dissolution: but being once dissolved, hee could not by his owne strength (which was the thing here necessarily required) raise it up again; unlesse he had (b) *declared himselfe to bee the Son of God with power, by the resurrection from the dead.* The Manhood could suffer, but not overcome the sharpnesse of death: the Godhead could suffer nothing, but overcome any thing. He therefore that was to suffer and to overcome death for us, must be partaker of both natures: that (c) *being put to death in the flesh,* he might be able also to *quicken himselfe by his owne Spirit.*

And now are wee come to that part of Christs mediation, which concerneth the conveyance of (d) *the redemption of this purchased possession* unto the sonnes of men. A deare purchase indeed which was to be redeemed with no lesse price then the blood of the Sonne of God: but what should the purchase of a stranger have been to us? or what should we have been the better for all this; if we could not derive our descent from the purchaser, or raise some good title whereby we might estate our selves in his purchase? Now this was the manner in former time in Israel, concerning redemptions, that unto him who was the next of kinne, belonged the right of being (e) *Goel, or the Redeemer.* And Job had before that left this glorious profession of his faith unto the perpetuall memory of all posterity. (f) *I know that my Goel or Redeemer liveth, and at the last shall arise upon the dust (or, stand upon the earth.) And after this my skin is spent; yet in my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see for my selfe, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another for me.* Whereby we may easily understand, that his and our Redeemer was to be the invisible God; and yet in his assumed flesh made visible even to the bodily eyes of those whom he redeemed. For if he had not thus assumed our flesh; how should we have been of his blood, or claimed any kindred to him? and unlesse the Godhead had by a personall union been unseparably conjoynd unto that flesh; how could he therein have been accounted our next of kinne?

For the better clearing of which last reason; we may call to minde that sentence of the Apostle. (g) *The first man is of the earth earthy: the second man is the Lord from Heaven.* Where notwithstanding there were many millions of men in the World betwixt these two; yet wee see our Redeemer reckoned the *second man.* and why? but because these two were the onely men who could be accounted the prime fountaines from whence all the rest of mankinde



mankinde did derive their existence and being. For as all men in the world by meane descents doe draw their first originall from the first man : so in respect of a more immediate influence of efficiency and operation doe they owe their being unto the second man, as he is the Lord from heaven. This is Gods owne language unto Jeremy; (b) *Before I formed thee in the belly, I knew thee*; and this is Davids acknowledgement, for his part; (i) *Thy hands have made me and fashioned me*; (k) *thou hast covered me in my mothers womb*; (l) *thou art he that took me out of my mothers bowels*; and Jobs, for his also; (m) *Thy hands have made me and fashioned me together round about: thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast fenced me with bones and sinews*; and the (n) Apostles for us all; *In him we live and move and have our beings*; who inferreth also thereupon, both that we are the off-spring or generation of God; and that he is not farr from every one of us; this being to be admitted for a most certaine truth (notwithstanding the opposition of all gaine-sayers) that \* God doth more immediately concurre to the generation and all other motions of the creature, then any naturall agent doth or can doe. And therefore, (o) *if by one mans offence, death reigned by one; much more they which receive abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness, shall reigne in life by one, Jesus Christ*. Considering that this second man is not only as universall a principle of all our beings, as was that first, and so may sustaine the common person of us all, as well as he; but is a farre more immediate agent in the production thereof: not, as the first, so many generations removed from us, but more neer unto us then our very next progenitors; and in that regard justly to be accounted our next of kinne, even before them also.

Yet is not this sufficient neither: but there is another kinde of generation required, for which wee must bee beholding unto the second man, the Lord from Heaven; before wee can have interest in this purchased Redemption. For as the guilt of the first mans transgressions is derived unto us by the means of carnall generation: so must the benefit of the second mans obedience be conveyed unto us by spirituall regeneration. And this must be laid downe as a most undoubted verity: that, (p) *except a man be borne againe, hee cannot see the kingdome of God*; and that every such must bee (q) *borne, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God*. Now, as our Mediator in respect of the Adoption of Sonnes, which he hath procured for us, (r) is not ashamed to call us Brethren: so in respect of this new birth, whereby he getteth us to a spirituall and everlasting life, he disdaineth not to owne us as his Children. (s) *When thou shalt make his seed an offering for sinne, he shall see his seed*: saith the Prophet Esaias. (t) *A seed shall serve him; it shall be accounted to the Lord for a generation*: saith his Father David likewise of him. And he himselfe of himselfe: (u) *Behold I, and the children which God hath given me*. Whence the Apostle deduceth this

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. ver. 14. conclusion: Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himselfe likewise took part of the same. He himselfe, that is, he was God equall to the Father: for who else was able to make this (y) new creature, but the same (z) God that is the Creator of all things? (no lesse power being requisite to the effecting of this, then was at the first to the producing of all things out of nothing:) and these new (a) babes being to be (b) *born of the Spirit*; who could have power to send the *Spirit*, thus to beget them, but the Father and the Son from whom he proceeded? the same blessed *Spirit*, who framed the naturall body of our Lord in the womb of the Virgin, being to new mould and fashion every member of his mysticall body unto his similitude and likenesse.

2 Cor 5.17  
Eph. 2.10.  
Gal. 6.15.  
2 John 1.13.  
James 1.18.  
1 Pet. 1.3.  
2 John 5.1.  
1 Pet. 2.2. with  
1 23.  
2 John 3. ver.  
5, 6, 8.

2 Ibid. ver. 4,  
9, 10.

For the further opening of which mystery (which went beyond the apprehension of (c) *Nicodemus*, though a *master of Israel*) we are to consider; that in every perfect generation, the creature produced receiveth two things from him that doth beget it: *Life* and *Likenesse*. A curious Limner draweth his owne sons pourtraiture to the life (as we say:) yet because there is no true life in it but a likenesse onely; hee cannot be said to be the begetter of his Picture, as he is of his son. And some creatures there be that are bred out of mud or other putrid matter: which although they have life, yet because they have no correspondence in likenesse unto the principle from whence they were derived, are therefore accounted to have but an improper and equivocall generation. Whereas in the right and proper course of generation (others being esteemed but monstrous births that swarve from that rule) every creature begetteth his like:

—nec imbellem feroces  
Progenerant aquila columbam.

Now touching our spirituall death and life, these sayings of the Apostle would be thought upon (d) *Wethus judge, that if one dyed for all, then were all dead: and that he dyed for all, that they which live, should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which dyed for them and rose againe.* (e) *God who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in our sins, hath quickned us together with Christ.* (f) *And you being dead in your sins, and the uncircumcision of your flesh, hath he quickned together with him, having forgiven you all trespasses.* (g) *I am crucified with Christ. Neverthelesse I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in mee: and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Sonne of God, who loved mee and gave himselfe for me.* From all which we may easily gather, that if by the obedience and sufferings of a bare man, though never so perfect, the most soveraigne medicine that could be thought upon should have been prepared for the curing of our wounds: yet all would be to no purpose, wee being found dead, when the medicine did come to be applyed.

2 1 Cor. 5. 14,  
35.  
1 Eph. 2. 4, 5.  
f Col. 2. 13.  
g Gal. 2. 20.

Our Physitian therefore must not onely bee able to restore us  
unto

unto health, but unto life it selfe: which none can doe, but the Father, Son, and holy Ghost; one God, blessed for ever. To which purpose, these passages of our Saviour are also to be considered. (b) *As the Father hath life in himselfe: so hath he given to the Son to have life in himselfe.* (c) *As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father: so he that eateth me, even he shall live by me.* (d) *I am the living bread which came downe from heaven; if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give, is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world.* The substance whereof is briefly comprehended in this saying of the Apostle: (e) *The last Adam was made a quickning spirit.* An Adam therefore and perfect Man must he have been; that his flesh, given for us upon the Crosse, might be made the conduit to convey life unto the world: and a quickning spirit he could not have been, unless he were God, able to make that flesh an effectuall instrument of life by the operation of his blessed Spirit. For, as himselfe hath declared, (f) *It is the spirit that quickneth; without it, the flesh would profit nothing.*

As for the point of similitude and likenesse: we reade of Adam, after his fall, that he (g) *began a sonne in his own likenesse after his Image.* And generally, as well touching the carnall as the spirituall generation, our Saviour hath taught us this lesson, (h) *That which is born of the flesh, is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit, is Spirit.* Whereupon the Apostle maketh this comparison betwixt those who are borne of that first man, who is of the earth earthy, and of the second man, who is the Lord from Heaven. (i) *As is the earthy, such are they that are earthy; and as is the heavenly, such are they also that are heavenly: and as we have borne the Image of the earthy, wee shall also beare the image of the heavenly.* We shall indeed hereafter beare it in full perfection: when (j) *The Lord Jesus Christ shall change our base body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body; according to the working, whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himselfe.* Yet in the mean time also, such a conformity is required in us unto that heavenly man, that (k) *our conversation must be in heaven, whence we looke for this Saviour: and that we must put off concerning the former conversation, that old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitfull lusts, and be renewed in the spirit of our mind; and put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness.* For as in one particular point of domesticall authority, (l) *the Man is said to be the image and glory of God, and the Woman the glory of the Man: so in a more universall manner is Christ said to be (m) the Image of God, even (n) the brightness of his glory, and the expresse Image of his person; and we (o) to be conformed to his Image, that he might be the first born among those many brethren, who in that respect are accounted (p) the glory of Christ.*

We reade in the holy story, that God (a) *took of the spirit which was upon Moses, and gave it unto the seventy Elders; that they might beare*

(b 4)

beare



b John 3.34.  
g Phil. 1.19.

d Col. 1.19.  
e John 1.16.

beare the burden of the people with him, and that he might not beare it, as before he had done, himselfe alone. It may be, his burden being thus lightned, the abilities that were left him for government were not altogether so great, as the necessity of his former employment required them to have been: and in that regard, what was given to his assistants, might perhaps be said to be taken from him. But we are sure the case was otherwise in him of whom now we speake: unto whom (b) *God did not thus give the Spirit by measure.* And therefore although so many millions of beleevvers doe continually receive this (c) *supply of the Spirit of Jesus Christ;* yet neither is that fountaine any way exhausted, nor the plenitude of that well-spring of grace any whit impaired or diminished: it being Gods pleasure (d) *That in him should all fulnesse dwell;* and that (e) *of his fulnesse all we should receive grace for grace.* That as in the naturall generation there is such a correspondence in all parts betwixt the begetter and the Infant begotten, that there is no member to be seen in the Father, but there is the like answerably to be found in the childe, although in a farre lesse proportion: so it falleth out in this spirituall, that for every grace which in a most eminent manner is found in Christ, a like grace will appeare in Gods childe, although in a farre inferiour degree; similitudes and likenesse being defined by the Logicians to bee comparifons made in quality, and not in quantity.

Wee are yet further to take it into our consideration, that by thus enlivening and fashioning us according to his owne image, Christs purpose was not to raise a seed unto himselfe dispersedly and distractedly, but to (f) *gather together in one, the children of God that were scattered abroad;* yea and to (g) *bring all unto one head by himselfe, both them which are in Heaven and them which are on the Earth;* that as in the Tabernacle, (h) *the vaile divided between the holy place and the most Holy;* but the curtaines which covered them both were so coupled together with the taches, that it might still (i) *be one Tabernacle:* so the Church Militant and Triumphant, typified thereby, though distant as farre the one from the other as Heaven is from Earth, yet (k) *is made but one Tabernacle in Jesus Christ;* (k) *in whom all the building fully framed together groweth unto an holy Temple in the Lord;* and in whom all of us are builded to God for an habitation of God through the Spirit.

The bond of this mysticall union betwixt Christ and us (as (l) elsewhere hath more fully been declared) is on his part that (m) *quickning Spirit,* which being in him as the Head, is from thence diffused to the spirituall animation of all his members: and on our part (n) *Faith,* which is the prime act of life wrought in those who are capable of understanding by that same Spirit. Both whereof must be acknowledged to be of so high a nature, that none could possibly by such ligatures knit up so admirable a body, but hee that was God Almighty. And therefore although we did suppose such a man might be found who should performe the

1 Sermon to  
the Commons  
of house Parli-  
ament, anno  
1620.  
m John 6.63.  
1 Cor. 6.17. &  
23. 44. Phil. 2.  
1 R. an 8. 9.  
2 John 3.24.  
& 4. 13.  
n Gal. 2.20. &  
5.5. & 3.11.  
Eph. 3.17.

the Law for us, suffer the death that was due to our offence and overcome it; yea and whose obedience and sufferings should be of such value, that it were sufficient for the redemption of the whole world: yet could it not be efficient to make us live by faith, unless that Man had been able to send Gods Spirit to apply the same unto us.

Which as no bare Man or any other Creature whatsoever can doe; so for Faith we are taught by St (o) Paul that it is the operation of God, and a worke of his power, even of that same power wherewith Christ himselfe was raised from the dead. Which is the ground of that prayer of his, that the eyes (p) of our understanding being enlightened, wee might know what is the exceeding greatnesse of his power to us-ward who beleeve; according to the working of his mighty power, which he wrought in Christ when he raised him from the dead, and set him at his owne right hand in the heavenly places farre above all Principality, and Power, and Might, and every Name that is named not onely in this world, but also in that to come: and hath put all things under his feet, and gave him to be head over all things to the Church, which is his body, the fulnesse of him that filleth all in all.

Yet was it fit also, that this Head should be of the same nature with the Body which is knit unto it: and therefore that he should so be God, as that he might partake of our flesh likewise. (q) For wee are members of his body, saith the same Apostle, of his flesh, and of his bones. And, (r) except yee eat the flesh of the Son of man, saith our Saviour himselfe, and drinke his blood, yee have no life in you. (s) Hee that eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, dwelleth in mee, and I in him. Declaring thereby, first, that by his my-  
Col. 2. 12.  
1 Thel. 1. 11.  
Ephel. 1. 19.  
20, &c.  
1 Ephel. 5. 30.  
John 6. 53.  
1 Ibd ver. 56.  
Rev. 3. 12. &  
13. 8.  
1 Cor. 1. 23.  
& 2. 2.  
 sticall and supernaturall union, wee are as truly conjoynd with him, as the meat and drinke wee take is with us; when by the ordinary worke of Nature, it is converted into our owne substance. Secondly, that this conjunction is immediately made with his humane nature. Thirdly, that the (t) Lambe slaine, that is, (u) Christ crucified, hath by that death of his, made his flesh broken, and his blood powred out for us upon the Crosse, to bee fit food for the spirituall nourishment of our soules; and the very well-spring from whence, by the power of his Godhead, all life and grace is derived unto us.

Upon this ground it is, that the Apostle telleth us, that wee (x) have boldnesse to enter into the Holiest by the blood of Jesus; by a new and living way which he hath consecrated for us, through the vaile, that is to say, his flesh. That as in the Tabernacle, there was no passing from the Holy to the most Holy place, but by the vaile: so now there is no passage to be looked for from the Church Militant to the Church Triumphant, but by the flesh of him, who hath said of himselfe; (y) I am the way, the truth and the life, no man cometh unto the Father but by mee. Jacob in his dream beheld (z) a ladder set upon the earth, the top whereof reached to Heaven, and the Angels of God ascending and descending on it, the Lord himselfe standing

a John 1.51.

ding above it. Of which vision none can give a better interpretation then hee, who was prefigured therein, gave unto Nathaneel. (a) Hereafter you shall see heaven opened, and the Angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man. Whence we may well collect, that the onely means whereby God standing above, and his Israell lying here below are conjoynd together, and the onely ladder whereby Heaven may be scaled by us, is the Son of man; the type of whose flesh, the *veile*, was therefore commanded to be (b) made with Cherubims; to shew that we come (c) to an innumerable company of Angels, when we come to Jesus, the Mediator of the New Testament: who as the head of the Church hath power to (d) send forth all those ministering spirits, to minister for them who shall be Heires of salvation.

b Exod. 26.31.

&amp; 6.35.

c Heb. 12.22.

34.

d Heb. 1.14.

Lastly, we are to take it into our consideration, that as in things concerning God, the maine execution of our Saviours Priesthood doth consist; so in things concerning man, hee exerciseth both his Propheticall Office, whereby he openeth the will of his Father unto us, and his Kingly, whereby he ruleth and protecteth us.

e Deut. 33.10.

Hag. 2.11.

Mal. 2.7.

f Els. 2.8.7. Jer.

6.13. &amp; 8.10.

&amp; 14.18 &amp; 23.

11.33.34.

L. 11.2.10.

g E. h. 4. 11.

h 2 Pet. 1.21.

i πολυτροπος

πολυτροπος.

Heb. 1.1.

k Heb. 3.1.2.

It was indeed a part of (e) the Priests Office in the old Testament, to instruct the people in the law of God; and yet were (f) they distinguished from Prophets: like as in the new Testament also, (g) Prophets as well as Apostles, are made a different degree from ordinary Pastours and Teachers, who received not their doctrine by immediate inspiration from heaven; as those other (h) Holy men of God did, who spake as they were moved by the holy Ghost. Whence S. Paul putteth the Hebrews in minde, that God who (i) in sundry parts and in sundry manners spake in time past unto the Fathers by the Prophets, hath in these last dayes spoken unto us by his Son Christ Jesus: whom therefore he stileth (k) the Apostle, as well as the high Priest of our profession; who was faithfull to him that appointed him, even as Moses was in all his house.

Now Moses, we know, had a singular preheminance above all the rest of the Prophets: according to that ample testimony which God himselfe giveth of him. (l) If there be a Prophet among you, I the Lord will make my selfe known unto him in a vision, and will speake unto him in a dreame. My servant Moses is not so, who is faithfull in all mine house: with him will I speak mouth to mouth, even apparently, and not in darke speeches; and the similitude of the Lord shall hee behold. And therefore wee finde, that our Mediatour in the execution of his Propheticall Office is in a more peculiar manner likened unto Moses: which he himselfe also did thus

l Num. 12.6,7,

8.

m Deut. 18.15,

16. &amp;c.

Act. 3.22,23.

foretell (m) The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy Brethren, like unto me; and unto him ye shall hearken. According to all that thou desiredst of the Lord thy God in Horeb, in the day of the Assembly, saying, Let me not heare againe the voyce of the Lord my God; neither let me see this great fire any more, that I dye not. And the Lord said unto me, They have well spoken, that which they have spoken. I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren like unto thee, and will put my words in his



his mouth, and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him. And it shall come to passe, that whosoever will not hearken unto my words, which he shall speake in my name, I will require it of him.

Our Prophet therefore must be a Man raised from among his Brethren the Israelites, (n) (of whom, as concerning the flesh, he came) who was to performe unto us, that which the Father requested of Moses: (o) *Speak thou to us and we will heare; but let not God speak with us, lest we dye.* And yet (that in this also we may see, how our Mediator had the preheminance) (p) when *Aarons* and all the children of Israel were to receive from the mouth of *Moses* all that the Lord had spoken with him in Mount *Sinai*, they were afraid to come nigh him, by reason of the glory of his shining countenance: so that he was faine to put a vaile over his face, while he spake unto them that which he was commanded. But that which for a time was thus (q) *made glorious, had no glory in respect of the glory that excelleth*; and both the glorie thereof, and the vaile which covered it, are now abolished in *Christ*: the vaile of whose flesh doth so overshadow (r) *the brightnesse of his glory*, that yet under it we may (s) *behold his glory, as the glory of the onely begotten of the Father*; yea, and (t) *we all with open face, beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same Image, from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord.*

And this is daily effected by the power of the Ministry of the Gospell, instituted by the authority, and seconded by the power of this our great Prophet: whose transcendent excellency beyond *Moses* (unto whom, in the execution of that function he was otherwise likened) is thus set forth by the Apostle. (u) *He is counted worthy of more glory then Moses, in as much as he who hath builded the house hath more honour then the house. For every house is builded by some one: but he that built all things is God. And Moses verily was faithfull in all his house, as a servant, for a Testimony of those things which were to be spoken after: but Christ, as the Sonne, over his owne house* (x) *This house of God is no other then the Church of the living God: whereof as hee is the onely Lord, so he is also properly the onely Builder. Christ therefore being both the Lord and the* (y) *Builder of his Church, must be God as well as Man: which is the cause, why wee finde all the severall mansions of this* (z) *great house to carry the title indifferently of the* (a) *Churches of God, and the* (b) *Churches of Christ.*

True it is that there are other ministeriall builders, whom *Christ* employed in that service: this being not the least of those gifts which hee bestowed upon men at his triumphant ascension into Heaven, that (c) *he gave not onely ordinary Pastours and Teachers, but Apostles likewise, and Prophets, and Evangelists; for the perfecting of the Saints, for the worke of the ministerie, for the edifying of the body of Christ.* Which, what great power it requireth, he himselfe doth fully expresse in passing the grant of this high Commission unto his Apostles. (d) *All power is given unto mee in Heaven and in Earth. Goe ye therefore and teach all Nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son,*  
and

and of the holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen.

*1 Cor. 15. 10.* S. Paul professeth of himselfe, that he (e) laboured more abundantly then all the rest of the Apostles: yet not I, saith he, but the grace of God which was with me. And therefore although (f) according to that grace of God which was given unto him, he denied not but that, as a wise Master-builder, he had laid the foundation; yet he acknowledgeth that they upon whom he had wrought, were Gods building, as well as Gods husbandrie. For who, saith (g) hee, is Paul, and who is Apollo, but Ministers by whom you beleev'd, even as the Lord gave to every man? I have plant'd, Apollo watered: but God gave the increase. So then, neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase.

Two things therefore we find in our great Prophet, which doe farre exceed the ability of any bare Man; and so doe difference him from all the (h) Holy Prophets, which have been since the world began. For first, we are taught; that (i) no man knoweth the Father, save the Sonne, and he to whomsoever the Sonne will reveale him: and that (k) no man hath seen God at any time; but the onely begotten Son, which is in the bosome of the Father, he hath declared him. Being in his bosome, he is become conscious of his secrets, and so out of his owne immediate knowledge, inabled to discover the whole will of his Father unto us; whereas all other Prophets and Apostles receive their revelations at the second hand, and according to the grace given unto them by the Spirit of Christ. Witnesse that place of S. Peter, for the Prophets: (l) Of which salvation the Prophets have enquired, and searched diligently, who prophesied of the grace that should come unto you; searching what or what manner of time THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST WHICH WAS IN THEM did signifie, when it testified before-hand the sufferings of Christ, and the glory that should follow. And for the Apostles, those heavenly words which our Saviour himselfe uttered unto them, whilst he was among them: (m) when the Spirit of Truth is come, he will guide you into all truth: for hee shall not speak of himselfe, but whatsoever he shall heare, that shall hee speak; and he will shew you things to come. He shall glorifie me: for he shall receive of mine and shew it unto you. All things that the Father hath, are mine: therefore said I, that he shall take of mine, and shall shew it unto you.

Secondly, all other Prophets and Apostles can doe no more (as hath been said) but plant and water; onely God can give the increase: they may teach indeed and Baptize; but unlesse Christ were with them by the powerfull presence of his Spirit, they would not bee able to save one soule by that Ministerie of theirs wee. (n) as lively stones, are built up a spirituall house: but, (o) except the Lord doe build this house, they labour in vain that build it. For who is able to breathe the spirit of life into those dead stones, but he of whom it is written; (p) The houre is comming and now is, when the dead shall beare

heare the voyce of the Son of God; and they that heare it shall live: and againe,  
(q) *Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead; and Christ shall give thee* <sup>2 Eph. 5. 14.</sup>  
light. Who can awake us out of this dead sleep, and give light unto these  
blind eyes of ours; but the Lord our God, unto whom we pray, that he  
would (r) *lighten our eyes, lest we sleep the sleep of death.*

And as a blinde man is not able to conceive the distinction of colours,  
although the skillfullest man alive should use all the art he had to teach  
him; because he wanteth the sense whereby that object is discernable: so (s) <sup>1 Cor. 2. 14.</sup>  
the naturall man perceiveth not the things of the Spirit of God (for they are so-  
lishnesse unto him;) neither can he know them, because they are spiritually dis-  
cerned. Whereupon the Apostle concludeth, concerning himselfe and all  
his fellow-labourers, that (t) *God who commandeth the light to shine out of* <sup>2 Cor. 4. 6. 7.</sup>  
*darknesse, hath shined in our hearts; to give the light of the knowledge of the*  
*glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ: but we have this treasure in earthen*  
*vessels; that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us.* Our Medi-  
ator therefore (who must (u) *be able to save them to the uttermost that come* <sup>Heb. 7. 25.</sup>  
*unto God by him*) may not want the excellency of the power, whereby he may  
make us capable of this high knowledge of the things of God, propoun-  
ded unto us by the ministry of his servants: and consequently, in this re-  
spect also, must be God as well as Man.

There remaineth the Kingdome of our Redeemer: described thus by the  
Prophet *Esay*. (x) *Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be* <sup>2 Esa. 9. 7.</sup>  
*no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his Kingdome; to order it, and to*  
*establish it with judgement and with justice, from henceforth even for ever, and*  
*by Daniel* (y) *Behold, one like the Son of man came with the clouds of Heaven, and* <sup>Dan. 7. 13.</sup>  
*came to the Ancient of days; and they brought him near before him. And* <sup>14.</sup>  
*there was given him Dominion, and Glory, and a Kingdome, that all People, Na-*  
*tions and Languages should serve him, his dominion is an everlasting domini-*  
*on, which shall not passe away; and his Kingdome that which shall not be destroy-*  
*ed: and by the Angell Gabriel, in his imballage to the blessed Virgin.* (z) *Be-* <sup>Luk. 1. 31.</sup>  
*hold, thou shalt conceive in thy wombe, and bring forth a Son, and thou shalt call* <sup>3. 33.</sup>  
*his name Jesus. He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the highest; and*  
*the Lord God shall give him the Throne of his Father David. And he shall*  
*reigne over the house of Jacob for ever; and of his Kingdome there shall be no*  
*end.*

This is that new (a) *David* our King, whom God hath raised up unto his <sup>Ajer. 20. 9. Ho.</sup>  
(b) *own Israel: who was in Truth, that which Hee was called; the Son of* <sup>3. 5. Ezek. 34.</sup>  
*Man, and the Son of the Highest. That in the one respect, (c) we may say* <sup>23 & 37. 24.</sup>  
unto him, as the Israelites of old did unto their David; (d) *Behold, we are* <sup>Gal. 6. 16.</sup>  
*thy bone and thy flesh: and in the other, sing of him as David himselfe did* <sup>Eph. 5. 30.</sup>  
(e) *The Lord said unto my Lord, sit thou at my right hand, untill I wake thine ene-* <sup>d 2 Sam. 5. 10.</sup>  
*mies thy foot-stool. So that the promise made unto our first Parents, that* <sup>e Psal. 110. 1.</sup>  
(f) *the seed of the woman should bruise the Serpents head, may well stand* <sup>Mat. 22. 43. 44.</sup>  
with that other saying of Saint Paul: that (g) *the God of peace shall* <sup>Acts 2. 34. 35.</sup>  
*bruise Satan under our feet. Seeing (h) for this very purpose the Son of God* <sup>Gen. 3. 15.</sup>  
*was manifested (i) in the flesh, that he might destroy the workes of the Devill.* <sup>Rom. 16. 20.</sup>  
And still that foundation of God will remaine unshaken: *I (k) even I am* <sup>1 John 3. 8.</sup>  
*the Lord, and beside me there is no Saviour (l) Thou shalt know no God but me:* <sup>1 Tim. 3. 16.</sup>  
*for there is no Saviour beside me.* <sup>1 Pet. 1. 3. 4.</sup>



Two speciall branches there be of this Kingdome of our Lord and Saviour: the one of *Grace*, whereby that part of the Church is governed, which is Militant upon Earth; the other of *Glory*, belonging to that part which is Triumphant in Heaven. Here upon Earth, as by his Prophetickall Office he worketh upon our Minde and Understanding, so by his Kingly, he ruleth our Will and Affections; (m) *casting downe imaginations and every high thing that exalteth it selfe against the knowledge of Gods, and bringing into Captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.* Where, as we must needs acknowledge, that (n) *it is GOD which worketh in us both to will and to doe,* and that it is (o) *he which sanctifieth us wholly:* so are we taught likewise to believe; (p) *both he who sanctifieth, and they who are sanctified are all of one,* namely of one and the selfesame nature; that the sanctifyer might not be ashamed to call those, who are sanctified by him, his brethren, that as their nature was corrupted, and their blood tainted in the first Adam, so it might be restored again in the second Adam; and that as from the one a corrupt, so from the other a pure and undefiled Nature might be transmitted unto the heirs of salvation.

The same (q) God that giveth grace, is he also that giveth glory: yet so, that the streams of both of them must run to us through the golden pipe of our Saviours humanity. (r) *For since by man came death;* it was fit that by man also should come the resurrection of the dead. Even by that man who hath said, (s) *Who so eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternall life;* and I will raise them up at the last day. Who then, (t) *shall come to be glorified in his Saints, and to be made marvelous in all them that believe:* and (u) *shall change this base body of ours, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body; according to the working, whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himselfe.* Unto him therefore that hath thus (x) *loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us Kings and Priests, unto God and his Father;* to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. A M E N.

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PHIL. 3.8.

ICOVNT ALL THINGS BYT LOSSE, FOR  
THE EXCELLENCY OF THE KNOWLEDGE  
OF CHRIST IESVS MY LORD.

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FINIS.

